

$$B^2 = \{(2,2), (2,3), (3,2), (3,3)\}$$

$$A \times B = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3)\}$$

$$A \times B - B^2 = \{(1,1), (1,3), (2,1), (3,1)\}$$

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الف) $m^2 \leq m+2 \Rightarrow 0 = m^2 - m - 2$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{1+2}{2} \text{ و } \frac{1-2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

پس قابل قبول زیرا: $(2,1)$ و $(1,1)$ به تابع منت می $m = -1$

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ب) $m^2 \leq m+2 \Rightarrow 0 = m^2 - m - 2$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{1+2}{2} \text{ و } \frac{1-2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

همچنین تابع من شود $\{(2,1)$ و $(1,1)\}$ به تابع منت می $(-1,1)$ و $(-1,2)$ به تابع منت می

$$\begin{cases} (1)^2 - 1 = 0 \\ a(1) + b = a + b \end{cases} \Rightarrow a + b = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} (2)^2 = 1 \\ a(2) + b = 2a + b \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2a + b = 1$$

تساوی $\begin{cases} a + b = 0 \\ 2a + b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 1, b = -1$

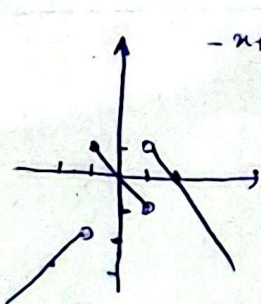
$$a \times b = 1 \times (-1) = -1$$

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$\begin{cases} 2n-3 & ; n \geq k \\ 4-3n & ; n \leq k \end{cases} \rightarrow$ در صورتی تابع است که $x(n)$ تکرار نباشد.

$$2(k)-3 = 4-3(k) \rightarrow 2k-3 = 4-3k \rightarrow 5k = 7 \rightarrow k = \frac{7}{5}$$

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$$-x+2 \begin{cases} -(-1)+2=1 \\ -(2)+2=0 \end{cases}$$

$$-x \begin{cases} -(-1)=1 \\ -(1)=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$x-1 \begin{cases} -1-1=-2 \\ -2-1=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$R = \{1\}$$

$$(-\infty, -2) \cup (-1, 1]$$

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تابع است $y_1, y_2 \Rightarrow y_1^3, y_2^3 \rightarrow y_1^3, y_2^3$ (۲)

[illegible]

فرعون و تراند بران ۱۴۰۰ و جو دوا صبا سے یہی جامعیت۔

$$\begin{aligned} \text{الف) I. } \frac{x-1}{x-2} > 0 &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{2}{+} \Rightarrow (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, +\infty) \\ \text{II. } \frac{x-2}{x} > 0 &\Rightarrow \frac{0}{-} \frac{2}{+} \Rightarrow (0, 2] \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{I} \cap \text{II} = (0, 1]$$

الف) $I: x^2 - 4x + 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x-4) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & 4 & \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array} \Rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \cup [4, +\infty)$
 $II: x-1, x+1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1 \geq x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} \geq x \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{1}, +\infty) \quad I \cap II = [4, +\infty)$

$\Rightarrow 1) \gamma n^2 - \omega n + \mu \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}, \frac{\Delta \pm \sqrt{\Delta^2 - 4K}}{2}, \frac{\omega - \sqrt{\omega^2 - \mu^2}}{\mu} = 1, \frac{\mu}{\gamma} \mid \frac{1}{\gamma} \mid \frac{\mu}{\gamma}$
 $\gamma n^2 - \nu n + \tau \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}, \frac{\nu \pm \sqrt{\nu^2 - 4\tau}}{2}, \frac{\nu - \sqrt{\nu^2 - 4\tau}}{2} = 1, \frac{\tau}{\nu} \mid \frac{\tau}{\nu} \mid \frac{\tau}{\nu}$
 $\Rightarrow ((-\infty, 1] \cup [\frac{\mu}{\gamma}, +\infty)) \cap ((-\infty, 1) \cup (\frac{\tau}{\nu}, +\infty)) = (-\infty, 1) \cup (\frac{\tau}{\nu}, +\infty)$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\gamma n^2 - \omega n + \mu}{\gamma n^2 - \nu n + \tau} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\gamma} \mid \frac{\mu}{\gamma} \mid \frac{\tau}{\nu} \mid \frac{1}{\gamma} \mid \frac{\tau}{\nu} \mid \frac{\tau}{\nu} = (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \frac{\tau}{\nu}) \cup [\frac{\mu}{\gamma}, +\infty)$